

North-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—Four Dollars per annum in advance.
Advertisements are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

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Our regular rates of advertising are as follows: One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, \$1.00; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Longer advertisements in proportion. Contracts will be made with advertisers, at the above regular rates, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33 1/3 per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount. Professional or business cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for \$3 for six months, or \$10 for twelve months; or in both papers for \$10 for six months, or \$15 for twelve months. Terms of Advertising in the Weekly Standard. One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. No deduction will be made on Weekly advertisements, no matter how long they may run. All advertisements, not otherwise directed, are inserted in the Semi-Weekly, and charged accordingly. When the number of insertions is not marked on the advertisement it is inserted until for. *Money sent us by mail is at our risk.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1857.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,
AND
AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The National Democracy.

We publish below the admirable resolutions unanimously adopted by the New York Democratic Convention recently in session at Syracuse. For the first time for many years all portions of the Democracy of the Empire State have fraternized in Convention, and the result is a series of resolutions on the slavery question to which no Southern man can make objection. They embody the true doctrine of the States rights Democratic party, and they endorse in the fullest measure the late great and patriotic reply of President Buchanan to the Connecticut clergymen.

The Democracy of Ohio, of Iowa, of Pennsylvania, and of other free States, have recently adopted resolutions of a similar character, and breathing the same lofty spirit of devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

It is very evident that the cause of the South and of a Constitutional Union is gaining ground in all the non-slaveholding States. A revolution in sentiment has commenced, founded upon investigations into the nature of slavery and its bearings upon the commerce and the substantial prosperity of the whole country; but much, if not all of this is to be attributed to the attitude maintained on the question by the national Democratic party. Every measure which has had for its object justice to the South, has originated with and been consummated by that party; and the crowning act of all, the restoration of the Constitution by the repeal of the Missouri restriction, was brought forward, sustained, and passed under Democratic auspices.

Resolutions of the New York Democracy.

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of this Union upon the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency of the United States, and that we point to his wise and patriotic course in the chief magistracy, not only as reflecting all the predictions of evil which his opponents endeavored to darken the public mind, but as vindicating the theory of our republican system, by proving the instinctive correctness of the popular judgment, which, at a crisis of a peculiar nature, threatening the peace if not the existence of the Union, sought and called to the executive chair the statesman whose firmness, fearlessness and sagacity was equal to the emergency.

Resolved, That we deplore and denounce, as the source of unmitigated evil, that sectional agitation which has so long disturbed the public mind; that we repudiate the doctrine that the people of one State have the right of inquiry into the domestic institutions of other and independent communities, or can properly make them the subject of their own internal politics; and that we equally deny the assumption that the people of any Territory, presenting themselves at the doors of Congress with a State Constitution, public in its character, and similar in its organic element to those of the original thirteen States, can be refused admission into the Union on the ground of non-conformity to modern and sectional tests; and that we congratulate the people of Kansas upon the opportunity which they now have, unaided by external dictation, and undisturbed by seductive combinations at home, of carrying out the principles of the organic act establishing the Territory, by adopting a Constitution which shall leave to their own people the right of deciding upon the character of their domestic institutions and policy.

Resolved, That while we deprecate all partizan attempts to provoke slavery agitation and excitement, we approve the position and applaud the spirit of the recent admirable letter of President Buchanan, in answer to the communication from several clerical and other residents of Northern States; that in our judgment this entire Kansas question—whether

of historical fact or governmental action—is placed therein upon its true basis, the obligations of the government and the rights of the people of the Territory clearly defined, and the essential principle which lies at the foundation of our whole scheme of territorial organization rightly to enforce the principle so readily avowed by Congress as the true intent and meaning of the "Kansas-Nebraska Act," that "it is not the design to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, or to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States"—this Convention declares its unqualified adherence, as the groundwork of the adjustment of the dangerous slavery controversy, in the only form sanctioned by the Constitution, consistent with its compromises, with the rights of the States, and with a just recognition of an enlightened public sentiment.

Resolved, That the excess to which our political opponents have carried misgovernment in the State, calls for the immediate interposition of the people. That at this moment we behold the State seriously embarrassed in its finances and the same debt accumulating; that the State taxes have increased seven fold within the last ten years; that the canals, once a source of pride and affluence to the State, are now a source of debt and dependence upon direct taxes for their progress; and that we cannot but feel that the example of improvidence set by the State has spread into the business affairs of the people, inviting them to hazardous speculations, the anticipation of future resources by the present reckless expenditure, profuse debt, and the abuse of credit, and that we call upon the people to remedy this state of affairs, by establishing a sound and economical financial policy at Albany.

Resolved, That as evidences of the incapacity of our political opponents, we point to the various attempts to legislate the people of our State into temperance by coercive enactments and statutory penalties, at one time denying a trial by jury to the citizens accused, proceeding to a summary inquiry by the seizure and confiscation of property; and at another time passing a series of crude and lax enactments, difficult of interpretation, vexatious in their practical character, and which among other incongruities, limit the right of petition to property-holders; the practical effect of which legislation has been to put back the cause of true temperance, and to harass the people and unsettle them in their business by needless prosecutions and offensive litigation.

Resolved, That the late Legislature completed the circle of its errors, follies and wrongs, by attempting to punish the lion-hearted democracy of our metropolis for their resistance to the tide of fanaticism which had rolled through the State, by depriving them of their ancient municipal liberties and charters, privileges, and placing over them irresponsible commissioners, appointed by the Executive authority of the State, and by uniting thereto other counties, merging the powers of the local magistracy into that of these political boards; and that the people are justified in viewing with alarm acts of centralization so fatal to the liberties of a free people, and that we pledge ourselves to unite in a concentrated effort throughout the State to resist this aggression and corruption; and to advocate the rights of our fellow citizens by increasing efforts to reduce these acts of legislative usurpation, being parts of a systematic evasion of popular sovereignty, as evinced by invasions of a similar nature upon the local rights of Erie, Schuyler and other counties.

Frank I. Wilson, Esq., of the Standard, passed through Salisbury on the 7th, en route for the mountains. It has been wickedly suggested that he has been dispatched on an exploring tour—to discover, if possible, the gloomy grave of the once glorious Samuel. *Gold's Tribune.*

The mountains, among which our Associate has been sojourning, would be the last place where one would look with any hope of finding the grave of "Sam." True, the mountaineers slaughtered him, but refused him sepulture. He is supposed to have been buried near Hartford, Connecticut, the scene of the treason of 1812, and the spot from which the late clerical epistle to the President emanated. The last "grip" which "Sam" received was the "grip" of death, and the last "pass-word" was "descend indefinitely." He may not rise again, but a new beast will sooner or later ascend, to occupy his place.

Our Associate will be at home in a day or two, when he will no doubt "report progress" at some length. He has had a good time among his old friends in the mountains.

No modest young man like "Frank" has more or better friends than he has, and no man deserves to have them more than he does.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A MAIL TRAIN ON THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The Eastern mail train of Thursday morning last, which was due at this place at about 4 30 a.m. did not arrive till a quarter to ten a.m. The cause of the delay was that some blood-thirsty miscreant changed the latches on the road, a short distance west of Stallings' Depot, and thereby threw the train off the track. As the same train approached Stallings' it was met by some obstructions in the shape of logs of wood, which, however, were seen in time to prevent mischief. The Western train, which left here at the usual time on that morning, also came upon a heavy light-wood log some distance west of Stallings', but received no injury. The train thrown off sustained no injury, neither did any of the passengers. This diabolical attempt at wholesale murder was evidently the work of one villain or a gang of villains, whom a just punishment would cause to be suspended from the rear car of a fast train by the feet, while their hellish spirit was being sighed out upon the road which they sought to make a scene of innocent blood. We hope the company will use their utmost endeavors to discover and bring to justice the rascal or rascals.

Gen. Jackson's Gold Box.

In 1819 the corporation of the City of New York presented to Gen. Andrew Jackson the freedom of the City, in a richly wrought gold box; and the old hero left it by his will to that patriot in New York who should be adjudged most worthy to receive it, by virtue of his valor displayed in defence of the country. The Common Council of New York City, after much deliberation and a hearing of the proofs, adjudged Maj. Garrett Dyckman, of the New York Volunteers, to be the fortunate recipient, on account of his bravery displayed in the Mexican war. One of the Council proceeded to the Hermitage, where the box was placed in his possession by Andrew Jackson, Jr., the adopted son of Gen. Jackson; and Andrew Jackson, Jr. accompanied this member of the Council to New York City.

The day fixed for presenting the box to Maj. Dyckman was the 14th September, the anniversary of Scott's conquest of Mexico; and the most extensive preparations, military and otherwise, had been made for the interesting event. But Mr. Jackson, after arriving in New York, and hearing all sides, changed his mind, and determined not to permit the presentation of the box. He obtained possession of it, and then wrote a letter, dated at the Metropolitan Hotel, addressed to the Chairman of the special

committee, regretting the excitement, and the division of sentiment which he found to exist, and declining to make a delivery of the box. The disappointment was of course great, and the excitement increased. The Common Council assembled on the evening of the 14th, and adopted resolutions by a vote of 15 to 2, which are by no means kind or complimentary towards Mr. Jackson.

Some of the New York papers censure Mr. Jackson, some of them sustain him in emphatic terms, and some of them express no opinion.

Mr. Jackson had left the City in company with Mr. Van Tine, the Councilman who visited him at the Hermitage, for West Point.

Andrew Jackson, Jr. is the son of Mr. James Donelson, who was a brother of the wife of Gen. Jackson. As Gen. Jackson had no children, he and his wife adopted him and took him to their house when he was two days old, and he was reared as their child. He owns the Hermitage property, and resides there.

Slavery the true Condition of the Negro.

The following, from the Charlotte Democrat, contains wholesome and pungent truth. Our friend Yates may be a little too severe upon some persons who manumit their slaves and send them to a free State or to Liberia; but there can be no doubt that all attempts to elevate the negro race, leaving it to itself, whether in this country or in Africa, have thus far failed. There are persons who are honest and religiously of the opinion that they ought to liberate their slaves, and some of them do so during their lives, and some of them by will. That this opinion is an erroneous one we entertain no doubt, and we are gratified to observe that the cases in which it is entertained and put in practice, are rare. But, with our Charlotte cotemporary, we have no respect for that assumed philanthropy which exhibits itself on the bed of death. Admitting, for argument's sake, that it is just to the community and to the slaves themselves thus to manumit them, and that the act proceeds from the owner as one of kindness and mercy, it comes at too late a period to propitiate the favor of Heaven, if indeed a poor mortal can presume to essay such a thing; while as a simple performance of duty it has been too long delayed to merit the regard or consideration of the intelligent and right-minded portion of society. The true condition of the negro is that of slavery, or of dependence on the white race. Every step which is taken to separate him from his natural guardian and protector, the white man, is absolutely injurious to him and to his descendants; and in proof of this, we have only to point to the condition of the so-called free Africans in both the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, and in Liberia. It is notorious as a general thing, that the free negroes in the slaveholding States are more vicious and less respected than the slaves, and that they have fewer friends, and are treated with less kindness than their brethren in blood who have masters to care for and protect them. We say this so as a general thing, for there are free persons of color among us who are respectable, and who deserve respect in their places in life, on account of their sobriety, integrity and industry; but these are exceptions to the rule. In the free States and in Canada, free negroes occupy the lowest position in society, and their boasted freedom amounts to little more than a license to roam about as they please, and to be despised and neglected, and especially during seasons of scarcity, to beg or starve. In Liberia, too, the experiment of freedom to the African presents a picture by no means inviting to the philanthropist or encouraging to those who founded and are laboring to build up that colony. The latest intelligence from that quarter is, that a dreadful famine was prevailing among the inhabitants, and that they continued to be harassed by the surrounding barbarian natives of their own race. And we saw it stated some time since, that these free Liberians had actually reduced a number of their own race to bondage! Having taken some of them in war, they could not liberate them for fear that they would attack them again, and so they retained them as servants. Withdraw the sustaining hand of the white man from Liberia for ten years, and the first voyager to its shores thereafter would find nearly the entire population which survived, reduced to abject want and given over to the barbarian customs of their African forefathers. There are now in Africa not less than one hundred millions of this race, living in total ignorance of civilization, engaged in bloody wars, and not greatly superior in mental resources to the orang-outang which shares with them the ownership of those vast and comparatively unexplored regions. They are just what they were when they descended from the loins of Ham, with the malediction of Heaven upon them, as servants forever of the descendants of Shem and Japheth. They have invented nothing, they have learned nothing, they have achieved nothing of a nature to elevate their race in the scale of humanity. Night roars over them perpetually. There is no hope for them as civilized or as Christianized beings, save through the white man; and that hope departs whenever the attention and care of the superior race are withdrawn. Yet we hear no expression of sympathy from the abolitionists for these millions of barbarians in Africa; all their sympathies are exhausted upon three millions of the same race in the Southern States, who are enjoying the blessings of the Gospel and the benefits of a high state of civilization!

The article of our Charlotte cotemporary is as follows:

"COLONIZATION A FAILURE.—The news from Liberia, where large numbers of emancipated negroes have been sent from this country, is of a discouraging kind to those who are engaged in establishing a colony there. The negroes, after they land in Liberia, are not capable of making a living by their own management, or they are too lazy to work—the latter cause predominates in most cases. The fact is, but few of the colored population of this country possess energy, industry and capacity sufficient to take care of themselves after being set at liberty. Those persons who have been giving their money for building up a colony in Liberia, will soon find that their aims have done no good. It will not be long before the whole colony of negroes will degenerate into barbarism, idleness and misery of the worst kind.

We frequently hear of some one dying and leaving 50 or 100 negroes to be sent to Liberia. We have no doubt their owners, in most instances, while living, worked them nearly to death, half starved and half clothed them. More than likely he was penurious and illiberal in his intercourse with his fellow man, until he amassed a fortune, then, in order to have something placed to his credit in that book that will be opened at the last day, he emancipates his poor, decrepit slaves, and directs that they shall be forwarded to Liberia. The last act of

that person is the crowning sin of his life; and if the devil shall tempt him for any one misdeed more than another, it will be for sending his negroes off to starve and die in a free State or free country.

To cheat and oppress the poor, while living, then, at death, free your negroes as an atonement, may gratify and satisfy abolitionists, but it will not be so considered by the Master of all things."

Treaty with New Grenada.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, under date Sept. 10th, says: "The treaty with New Grenada was signed to-day by Gen. Herran, in execution of full powers to treat on existing difficulties with which he was invested by his Government, and by Gen. Cass, as Secretary of State, on the part of the United States. It provides for payment by New Grenada of indemnity for losses of American citizens in the Panama riots of 1856, and of all other claims against her by American citizens, and grants to the United States any island in the bay of Panama which may be selected as a coal depot. Our Government has, in explicit language, declared that it will resist every and all taxes on passengers, tonnage, and correspondence in transitu across the Isthmus of Panama.

In this convention, then, the main points of which I have stated, it will be seen that General Cass has gained all that even the most sanguine could expect; and for the zealous and unabated industry with which he applied himself to the task of settling these difficulties, which at one time were ominous of war between the two nations, he will receive, it is fair to presume, commendation from all quarters."

HENRY W. MILLER, Esq.—Not only the personal friends of this gentleman, but the people of the State at large will be glad to learn, from an advertisement in to-day's paper, that he has abandoned his intention of removing from this State.

We add our expression of gratification to that of the Register, at the determination of Mr. Miller to remain among us. We trust the time is not distant when the tide of emigration will set in towards our State, as it has been setting from it till within a few years past; but at any rate, we cannot afford to part with such men as Henry W. Miller.

See Mr. Miller's professional Card in our paper to-day.

The news from California, see elsewhere, is to the effect that the Settler's Convention have nominated Hon. Edward Stanley for Governor. We should not be surprised if this union, between the Republicans and the settlers, upon Mr. Stanley, was to secure his election. *Wit. Herald.*

Will the Herald tell us who those persons are in the South who are restrained, by considerations of policy, from taking part with Mr. Stanley against the national Democracy?

THE "COFFEE BOYS" AT THE WESTERN DEPOT.—It is a treat to a tired traveller to obtain, early in the morning, a warm cup of coffee and snack substantial for the "inner man." Passengers at the Western Depot, near this place, are regularly served with coffee and refreshments every morning by several servants, who have their station near the cars. Passengers, it is known, do not have to take any meals in Raleigh.

ONSLOW COUNTY.—At the last term of Onslow County Court the former Sheriff, Mr. Redd, resigned, and Harvey Cox, Esq., was appointed in his place. James B. Averitt, Esq., was elected County Solicitor.

"STEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE."—The attention of our readers is invited to the prospectus in our paper to-day of this proposed Magazine.

MARRIED.

By Rev. J. K. Willie, on Wednesday 5th inst., at the residence of P. W. Duke, Esq., Mr. William Floyd to Miss Elizabeth J. Duke.

DIED.

On the 1st of September, 1857, at his residence in Pickens County, Alabama, Mr. William R. Richardson, aged about 41 years. The deceased was a native of Johnston County, N. C.

In Simpson County, on the 7th instant, Mr. William Fairson, in the 40th year of his age. Also, on the 10th, Mr. John Rackley, aged 50 years.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD," BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

NOFOLK, Sept. 14, 1857.

WHEAT—Is arriving very freely, and sells slowly. No. 1, 75¢; No. 2, 70¢; No. 3, 65¢; No. 4, 60¢; No. 5, 55¢; No. 6, 50¢; No. 7, 45¢; No. 8, 40¢; No. 9, 35¢; No. 10, 30¢; No. 11, 25¢; No. 12, 20¢; No. 13, 15¢; No. 14, 10¢; No. 15, 5¢.

CORNS—Sells yellow at 70¢.

COTTON—1 1/2 with a light stock. We quote 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2. BACON—Very scarce. Va. hog round, 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2; Western sides 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2; Shoulders 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2.

NAVAL STORES—Spts. Turp. 43 @ 44; Tar 51 @ 52; Common Rosin 1 45 @ 50. No. 1 and 2 \$2 50 @ 3. No sales.

SALT—L. B. 81 @ 82 @ 83; G. A. 81 @ 82 @ 83.

GUANO—Peruvian 40 @ 45; Mexican 25; Manipulated 47 @ 52.

LIME—Thompson 81 @ 82 @ 83; W. C. 81 @ 82 @ 83.

GROCERIES—Sugars continue to decline. Crushed 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2; Cuba 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2; P. R. 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2; N. O. Molasses 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2; Coffee 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2; Java 18 @ 20; Mocha 22 @ 23.

\$250 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED to me that one William Emory, late of the County of Granville, stands charged in the Superior Court of said County with the murder of one Charles Allen, or about the 24th day of December last; and that the said William Emory is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

NOW, therefore, I, the said William Emory may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Granville County.

DESCRIPTION:

Wm. Emory is said to be about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, spare make, thin narrow face, pale complexion, yellowish grey eyes, dark hair, usually worn long, walks wide between his knees, is quick spoken, about thirty-two or three years of age, and weighs about 140 or 150 pounds.

His wife, a tall, round-shouldered woman, and their son, about eight years old, are supposed to be with him.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the [S.] State of North-Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1857.

By the Governor: THOMAS BRAGG.

PULASKI COWBEE, Pr. Secretary. 1208—w4w.

PARLOR AND CHURCH ORGANS, PIANOS, MELODIANS.—THE SUBSCRIBER furnishes, lower than they can be procured by any Dealer in America, the celebrated Alexander Church and Parlor Organs, Prince's, Manning's, Mason and Hamblin's do; and all other American make of Harmoniums and Melodians; Chickering's, Neutis and Clark's, Gilbert's, Boardman and Gray's, Worcester's, Stoddard's, Gale's, and all other prominent manufacturers' make of Pianos, Harps, Guiteras, Violins, Stools, Covers, Instruction Books, and Music of every description, at wholesale or retail. Churches, Ministers, and Schools supplied at a large discount. Every Instrument guaranteed. Circulars and prices sent free. Address, JAMES M. EDNEY, 55 John Street, New York. September 15, 1857. 1208—w.

"STEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE,"

IS TO BE THE TITLE OF A LITERARY PERIODICAL, TO BE PUBLISHED MONTHLY, IN THE TOWN OF SALEM, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY ANDREW J. STEDMAN, A MEMBER OF THE NORTH-CAROLINA BAR.

IN OFFERING TO THE PUBLIC MY MAGAZINE, I claim for the Editorial Chair no superiority over that department of other like periodicals, but I do claim for the talent of North-Carolina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support, Southern patronage. And I also, as a Southern man, and the Editor of a Southern Magazine, claim at the hands of the Southern country, and especially of North-Carolina, that aid and support that will here, at home, establish, upon a firm basis, a fountain of Literature, and exclusively a Home Literary Magazine.

Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States that are flooding the whole Southern country. There is not (it is probable) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper's," "Graham's," "Paton's," or "Godey's," while here, in North-Carolina and the South, where genius unsurpassed and unequalled reigns, the literary talent circulates into exile, is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines, while Southern enterprise, taste and talent bow in humble submission to this suicidal policy of Southern emigration.

Why, I ask, cannot North-Carolina, the South—sincerely greeting to our Southern clime, a Magazine acceptable for the many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, elegant and polite Periodicals? It is true that the South has Magazines; but few in number are they, and unknown, compared to the publications of the North, which every mail brings to our homes, filled with the result of hired labor, and with the most valuable and useful information.

Then I appeal to North-Carolina and other Southern States to aid me in my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom, as a Southern man, I have claims.

My Magazine will be of the usual size; and nothing will be admitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the approval of the most fastidious. I shall be

Illustrated with Engravings and Plates

of the most elegant texture, equaling in beauty and style any executed at the North.

My price of subscription is THREE DOLLARS per year, which, required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establishing such a publication will not admit of a credit system.

The First Number will be issued 1st January, 1858.

N. B.—My Address until the 1st of November will be Pittsborough, N. C.—after that time it will be Salem, N. C. September 18, 1857. 86—

Swain's Justice—Revised.

A practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1844-55, together with full instructions, and numerous new Forms and Precedents.

EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., LL. B. Counselor at Law.

The above is the title of a work which has been recently published by the undersigned at the North-Carolina Bookstore, Raleigh, N. C., and is now for sale in one Vol. of nearly 600 pages, at the low price of \$3 50. Postpaid, by mail, or of the United States 36 cents. Upon the receipt of a four dollar N. C. Bank Bill the work will be mailed to order and the change enclosed in United States post office stamps.

EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., LL. B. N. C. Book Store. 86—

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING, AT

1st August Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the county of Wake, qualified as Administrator of James D. Newsom, deceased, hereby gives notice to all indebted to the estate of the said Newsom, to call upon the undersigned and pay up; and to those having claims or demands against the estate of the said Newsom, to present the same to the undersigned by law, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery.

W. H. HOOD, Adm'r. 1199—w.

HEARTT & IREDELL,

HAVE NOW RECEIVED THEIR LARGE STOCK of elegant DRESS GOODS, consisting of SILKS, MERINOES, ADELPHES, D'ALAINES, FANCY PRINTS, &c., in every desirable style.

CHEMISE AND PLUSH SHAWLS AND CAPES,

Worsted Shawls, Cloth Basques, Basquines Cloaks and Mantles, at HEARTT & IREDELL'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES—OUR STOCK OF BOOTS

and Shoes, for GENTLEMEN, LADIES, CHILDREN and SERVANTS, is very complete.

A FINE STOCK OF SERVANTS' CLOTHING, VERY

cheap, at HEARTT & IREDELL'S. 86—w.

HAVING ABANDONED ALL PURPOSE

TO REMOVE FROM THE STATE, I SHALL ATTEND, regularly, the Courts of my Circuit, also, the Federal and Supreme Courts.

Those wishing to see me on business, will please call at my residence.

H. W. MILLER. 86—w.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, NASH

COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1857. A. M. Lewis vs. Ralph Kent. Original attachment levied on two hundred and fifty acres of land.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Ralph Kent, is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered that public notice be given to the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday next, between the ages of eight and thirty, or demur, or this notice will be taken pro confesso, and judgment had accordingly.

Witness, G. M. Yoder, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday in August, A. D. 1857. 1201—w.

FIFTY NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUB-

scriber wishes to purchase fifty young negroes for the Southern market, between the ages of eight and thirty, for the highest cash prices will be paid. I will also attend to orders from any part of the State. My Postoffice is Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN CREECH. 1202—w4f.

A NEW TANNERY.

THE TANNERY HAVING ESTABLISHED A Tannery, at Mebaneville, on the N. C. Railroad, will be pleased to furnish a good quality of leather.

Hides taken in exchange for tanned and preferred of cash. Boots and Shoes manufactured from best French and Northern skins. Also, from leather of my own manufacturing.

STEPHEN A. WHITE. 1202—w4m.

\$10 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE

subscriber on the 18th day of October, 1857, a negro man KAF, twenty-nine years old, about five feet seven inches high, and will weigh 165 pounds. He has box ankles, and has a scar on one of his feet, and when spoken to he stutters. I will give the above reward for the delivery of him to me, or confined in any jail so I can get him.

PAUL TERRELL, Prospect Hill, Caswell co., N. C. 1119—w4f.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON Thursday 18th day of October next, at the late residence of Robert W. Palmer, dec'd, in Chatham county, one mile south of the Gulph on Deep River, the tract of land which the said Palmer lived at the time of his death, containing 100 acres, more or less. Said lands are very valuable for farming purposes, there being a large quantity of them the best Deep River low grounds, and situated immediately in the coal region of Deep River. A large portion of the land is supposed to be underlaid with coal. Those wishing to buy a good farm, or to engage in the coal business, would do well to attend the sale.

Terms: Six and twelve months credit, interest from date. Bond with two approved sureties will be required.

G. W. GOLDSTON, Adm'r. Sept. 8, 1857. 1201—w4d.

100 Plows and Straw Cutters for Sale.

"Buy cheap and plow deep while sluggards sleep. And you shall have bread and money to spare or to keep." KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, THAT I am selling, and will continue to sell, low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. I have in store a large lot of Candles, Leather and Shoes, together with a general assortment of Family Groceries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Meal, and Corn, best old and common Liquors, Wines, &c., &c., which I will sell wholesale or retail. Call and see for yourself, 4th door north side of Hargett Street, as I am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Thankful for past favors I hope by fair dealing and strict attention to business to merit a continuance of your patronage.

JORDAN WOMBLE. Raleigh, March 24, 1857. 1177—

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE DIRECTOR OF THIS INSTITUTION TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public that it will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 1st Wednesday in August next, under the management of Prof. Jas. P. Nelson, assisted by a corps of competent Teachers.

This Institution is handsomely located in a beautiful and spacious grove in the Northern part of the town. Louisville has been long and favorably known for its excellent female schools; and in point of healthfulness of location, the intelligence, refinement and morality of its citizens, it is not surpassed by any village in the State.

Board per session of five months, \$55 00
Washing, Fuel and Lights, 10 00
Tuition in Primary Department, 10 00
" College, 10 00
Ancient Languages, 5 00
French, Spanish and Italian, each 10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, 20 00
Use of Instrument, 2 50
Drawing, 5 00
Heads, Crayon and Pastille, 10 00
Oil Painting, 20 00
Wax, Print and Flowers, each 5 00
Needle Work and Hair Flowers, 3 00
Graduation fee, 5 00